THREE STATESMEN.

SHERMAN, BURNSIDE, AND HAWLEY

Give Their Views Relative to the Attempt of the Minority to Control the Senate - Manly Speeches - A Revolutionary Movement Defined.

After Mr. McPherson's failure get up his Boyton petition in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Morgan addressed that body at length. He was followed by Mr. Burnside, who said that he had not been eager to go into this fight; he did not want the scalps of the Senate officers; but a precedent had been made two years ago which must be followed. He insisted upon the right of the majority to rule. When the committees had been turned over to the Republicans, they had been turned over by the consent of the Democrats, and, if there had been any fraud, they, the Democrats, were parties to it. There was no getting behind

Mr. Hill, of Georgia-The Senator will remember that we submitted to the appointment of the committees because they were indispensable to the transaction of business. But the appointment of officers is not necessary, and if we yield to that appointment, we shall become a party to whatever

Mr. Burnside-I would sit here for the remainder of my ferm before I would consent to any fraud. I will stay here to the end of my term before I consent that the majority shall be governed by the

Mr. Beck called attention to the fact that a resolution offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature, indorsing the action of the Republicans in this Chamber, had been laid on the table. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania-Before long it

will indorse every action of the Republicans. Mr. Beck-It did not do it to-day. Mr. Cameron-It will in the future.

Mr. Beck-After you get there you may make them do it. [Laughter.] Mr. Hill-Suppose that this side of the Chamber had obtained one majority by illegitimate means, would you submit to it?

Mr. Burnside-I would not have agreed to the believe that there is a single Senator on this side of the Chamber who would accept a committee which he would receive by fraud, or would en-

Senator ought to ask me whether I believe-Mr. Burnside (interrupting)-That is a plain question. I do not think there is a man on that side of the Chamber who would be guilty of a fraud to obtain a committee.

Mr. Hill-I would not ask the Senator whether he in his conscience believes that there is a Senator on this side would be a party to a bargain or accept the profits of a bargain, because that would be an improper question. Therefore I will not give an improper answer to an improper question; but I say to the Senator that I do in my conscience believe that the majority on that side has been procured by illegitimate means.

Mr. Burnside-The Senator has no right to ask such a question, because I have made no charge; but the Senator has made a charge. Mr. Hill-No, I made no such charge.

Mr. Burnside-You made it this moment, I made | Charity Work - The Epiphany Sewing-Mr. Hill-There is no foundation for that charge.

Mr. Burnside--I say also that there is no foundation for the charge which the Senator has made. Mr. Hill-If the Senator will contrive to get an honest jury of twelve men, so that the question that jury, and I have not the slightest doubt that the verdict would be guilty. WHAT MR. BAYARD THOUGHT.

Mr. Bayard thought that it was in his power to show to an impartial tribunal that the Democrats were justified in every way in standing where they had stood. He would not detain the Senate now. When he did speak he would not speak to the preindice of either side of the Chamber. He should try to place this case as though he were standing where the Republicans now stood. He would submit nothing but reason. He would not seek to raise passion, because this was a public business. and private ambition, personal enjoyment, and party advantage ought to fade away before the demands of the American people, that their representatives should deal with public questions in a spirit worthy of such questions.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH. Mr. Sherman said that the American people would look upon a contest which involved nothing but a few offices with a good deal of indifference. But back of this was a principle which was recognized in every deliberative body in the world; that was that the majority of any body must decide every question that came before it. The rights of the minority were defined, but prescribed. Here a majority was in favor of a, change of officers. It was so shown by many votes. And it was more than a constitutional majority. It was a majority of Senators without respect to the vote of the Vice-President. Did anybody question the right of the majority to cleet officers? The minority said: " No; you shall not do that." Perhaps the minority was wise and right. That was a matter of indifference. The question was, who should determine the order of business. Any majority was a majority. It was because the Southern re-He madea strong argument in opposition to the right of minorities to filibuster by withholding party associates in having at various times resorted to that method. He was glad to co-operate with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Mahone], and he believed that the movement originated by that gentleman would be the dawning of a new day for the South. The Solid South would be broken, and American politics cease to be sectional and become national. He welcomed the Senator as an arant courier of the men who would follow and break down sectionalism and procure equal rights and privileges to all men. The method of resorting to the diplomatic gallery of the Senate Monday. dilatory motions to stop business was as dangerous, nneonstitutional, and revolutionary as withholding votes. It was even more revolutionary, because it could be carried on successfully by a smaller number than the other could. So, when the Senator from Delaware condemned the custom of refusing to vote, he condemned the whole revolutionary motions were interposed-

executive session revolutionary? nocent motion, but when made to prevent the Price at Gallatin, Tenn. majority proceeding with business it was revolutionary. The Senator from Delaware had spoken of thirty-nine Senators having voted for Hancock. That was no reason they should follow the Democratic party in all its sins of omission and commission. The brave example set by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Mahone] would be extolled as had been extolled the deeds of the old heroes of that great Commonwealth. Whoever led in breaking | terday. up sectional party lines would do as much as he who won a battle. He believed that the speciacle presented by the Senate was not satisfactory to the people. They thought that the Senate caght majority, not of minority.

SENATOR HAWLEY'S REMARKS. Mr. Hawley made an earnest speech, in which he deprecated the principle that the minority legal by should govern the majority. But there was a higher principle involved in this question than the right of the majority to rule. The Democratic party in the South had practically declared that universal suffrage was a failure, and had determined that a minority should take upon itself the absolute control of that section. Universal suffrage was the law of the Republic to-day, and he warned the South that the hearts or from small-pox in that city during the week endthe American people were in the Fifteenth | ing April 2. Amendment to the Constitution. He abembracing politically the man who, defying the Italy at San Francisco, Cal. Bourbon Democracy, declared that there should be in the South a fair vote, and a free vote, and a fairly-counted vote.

Mr. McPherson said that for the last ten years he had been earnestly contending against the power The Senate then adjourned until to-day.

A West Indian Earthquake. HAVANA, April 5.-At half-past nine carthquake at San Christobal. The movement was from south and southeast to northeast. Light occillations continued all the morning.

| C. Surgeon Edmund J Doering, now stationed at that the sum paid was in the neighborhood of State of St

M'PHERSON'S SCHEME,

Mr. Hoar objected.

The New Jersey Senator Tries to Make a Point on Boyton-His Failure. In the Senate vesterday Mr. McPherson asked leave to present a petition of certain citizens of New Jersey and New York.

Mr. McPherson thought it a strange proceeding to deny the right of petition. He had a petition reciting the fact that Michael Boyton, a citizen of the United States, had been arrested and thrown into prison by the British government on vague charges of inciting crime and violence, and had been denied the right of a trial before a jury of his peers, and calling upon Congress to demand that the United States Government should interfere for his protection. The petition was signed by the members of certain land leagues in New Jersey and New York. Did the Senator still object?

Mr. Hoar-The Senate desires to elect an officer to record all business, and as soon as that is done the petition can be received. Mr. McPherson-I would like to ask the Senator whether we have not a recording officer. Is there

any lack of officers in the Senate? Mr. Hoar-I think that is a thing to be determined by the Senate. The Senator thinks that the thing is to be determined in violation of the Constitution of the United States by a minority of the

Mr. McPherson-I do not believe it is done in Constitution protects the rights of the minority. I believe that the rules of the Senate were agreed to for the purpose of protecting legislation. I submit a petition, signed by certain citizens of New York and New Jersey, calling attention to the fact that a citizen of the United States is held in prison contrary to law and justice. The Senator refuses to have the petition considered and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senator rises in his place and declares that even the case of this poor man shall not be considered until it pleases the majority on that side to first disorganize the Senate and then recognize it. This is the strangest proceeding I have seen in this most singular of all proceedings. The Vice-President ruled that, there having been

bjection, the petition could not be received. Mr. McPherson gave notice that to-day he would call up this petition in order that the Senator from Massachusetts might be able to state to the counorganization of the committees. Does the Senator try the reason which actuated him in preventing justice being done to an Irish-American citizen held in durance vile in an English prison. The Senator said that man must remain in prison ungage in any fraud or transaction of that kind? If til such time as Gorham and Riddleberger were elected. He hoped that the Senater would be pre-Mr. Hill (hesitatingly)-Well, I do not think the pared to-day to state exactly his position on that question, and justify it if he could.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the petition need not go over even until to-day if the Democrats would vote upon the pending resolution. This pretense that the delay was attributable to the Republican side was the merest and sheerest piece of humbug and demagogry. Mr. Saulsbury declared that no vote would be

taken on the resolution yesterday. Mr. McPherson retorted upon Mr. Hoar that his claim that the petition could not be received because there was no recording officer of the Senate Mr. Hoar stated that the subject-matter of the

petition was already under consideration by the

SOCIAL MENTION.

School-Personal Notes. The sewing-school under the auspices of the ladies of the Epiphany Church, which was organized in October last and has been in such successful operation all winter, numbering 199 girls in its membership, will resume operations next at Issue might be tried, I am willing to go before October. It has met every Saturday, from eleven to one o'clock, under the presidency of Miss Joseph, sister of Dr. Joseph, disbursing clerk of the Interior Department.

the cutting of garments. Among the sixteen teachers were Mrs. C. C. Willard, Miss Berry, Mrs. Haupt, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Ida Taylor, and other well-known ladies. Mrs. William Baldwin and Miss Sarah Coleman were among its visiting patrons, contributing largely to its funds. The girls | the State senate. He is a prosperous farmer. have not only been instructed in the making of garments, but have been permitted to own the garments when finished, which has helped many poor families through this bitter winter. Great accuracy and neatness in their work has been taught them. One class, composed of less inpupils have been taught during their sewing hours | the victory is regarded as most important. by Miss Joseph the Creed, the Commandments, and many hymns. The place of meeting was the library of the Epiphany Church reading-room, in the rear of the church. Teachers and pupils and satisfying charity, combining so largely the social element with the domestic and religious. The meeting last Saturday was of the nature of a festivity, the mothers and younger relatives of the girl-members being the guests of the occasion. Rewards consisting of books and of who, by her personal exertions, had brought in the largest number of scholars-sixteen. Dr. Paret, the rector of the parish, was present, and adpublies had disregarded this law that they had to their singing of the hymns they dressed the school, listening with interest never been able to establish stable governments. had learned and to the repeating of their three per cent. interest has been reconsidered, and His story as to the perpetrator was so conflicting religious lessons. Afterward all withdrew to the has just passed the Senate. It is now the law, only that the citizens considered his guilt beyond doubt, refreshment-room adjoining and partook bounti- awaiting the signature of the Governor. their votes, and criticised the action of his own fully of ice-cream and cake. Every hand was enthusiastically raised when Dr. Paret asked who would try and be present at the renewal of the school in October. The mother's meeting, another | Property Bestroyed in Various Parts of institution of this parish, where indigent mothers of tamilies meet together and sew, receiving the the Friday after Easter. Four prominent ladies, of whom Mrs. Edmunds, wife of the Vermont Senator, is one, have this charity in charge. Mrs. Blaine and Miss Dodge occupied seats in

Mrs. Postmaster-General James returned from New York yesterday.

Yesterday's Nominations. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Postmasters-Lewis Marvin at Walton, N. Y.; Matthias Woolley at East proceeding of his side of the Chamber. If the Long Branch, N. J.; James K. Wells at Braddock, Schator from Delaware appealed on this question | Pa.; Thomas C. Shepherd at Mechanicsburg, Ohio; to the sympathies of the Republican side it would | Emma S. Hubbard at Richwood, Ohio; M. E. Tagrespond to the extent of its power. But when gart at Leetonia, Ohio; George Z. Wood, at Mitchell, Ind.; Benj, W. Sholty at Decatur, Ind.; Selden Mr. Vance (interrupting)-Is a motion to go into M. Bronson at Menasha, Wis.; Henry Elmer Botsford at Otsego, N. Y.; John Francis at Rawlins, W. Mr. Sherman replied that in itself it was an in- T.; W. W. Holden at Raleigh, N. C.; Thomas H.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Hampshire, was on the floor of the Senate yester- increase of evictions in Ireland, and appealed to

-From the 11th instant the postal-

to go into executive session, but at the will of a were \$332,772.68 from internal revenue; customs, tion of any proposal than the present government -Senators Conkling and Jones, of Ne- out.

> vada, have gone to New York for a few days on -J. J. Graham and W. H. Rupley were yesterday appointed storekeepers for the seventh district of Kentucky. --Secretary Blaine was absent from his

> place at the State Department yesterday, being confined to his home by illness. -Advices from Philadelphia to the Na-

-The President has recognized Leon horred repudiation in every fibre of his Glandut as vice-consul of France at Galveston, being, but no man would be ahead of him in Texas, and Francesco Lambertenghi as consul of

-Among the President's callers yesterday were Senators Dawes, Hale, Allison, McDill, Fry , Hawley, and Ferry, and Representatives Deering, Wilson, and Pettibone, and Judge Tyner.

-The Treasury Department announces of the Republican party, which he believed was that it will receive offers of fours, four and a doing all it could to disrupt the Government. Now halfs, and six per cent. currency bonds to the the did not know whether it was the Readjuster tail which was wagging the Republican dog or not.

The Senate then adjusted will be der

-Assistant Surgeon W. A. Wheeler, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has o'clock this morning there was a slight shock of been ordered from New York to Charleston, S. C.,

WESTERN BALLOTS.

THE SPRING ELECTION RESULTS.

St. Louis Elects a Republican Mayor-Carter Harris 3 Successful in Chicago-Democratic City Executive in Cincinnati-Result in Milwaukee and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, April 5, midnight.-Incomplete returns from most of the wards indicate at about 4,500 majority. The Democratic candidates for city clerk and city attorney are elected. Raber, Republican candidate for city treasurer, has been carried the north and the Republicans the south

CHICAGO, April 6, 1 a. m.—Harrison's majority will reach 6,000, and probably will exceed that figure somewhat. The vote in the city has been very close to 70,000. The Socialist ticket received no support, and the votes of that party seemed to have gone chiefly to the Democratic ticket. The Irish Republican' vote disappointed the Republicans by its smallness, and the Germans, fearing that their beer privileges would be curtailed, cut the Republican ticket violation of the Constitution. I believe that the heavily. The Democratic vote remains about the same as at the presidential election, while the Republican vote falls off, owing to voters staying at home and the influences above noted. There is no doubt that the Democrats have made a clean sweep, although by less majorities than the majority for mayor. As to aldermen, the Republicans so far as heard have made one gain, and the council will probably remain Republican as at present.

> The Impudence of Delaware. Dover, Del., April 5 .- The original bill for the protection of Delaware pilots, introduced in the house last week, was passed unanimously by that body this morning. The bill was strongly opposed by the board of port wardens, the Maritime and Commercial Exchanges of Philadelphia, and a number of pilots. The bill has been read twice in the senate this morning and referred to a special committee. This bill is said to place the State of Delaware in a position of assuming jurisdiction over Philadelphia commerce.

The Elections in Wiscousin. MILWAUKEE, April 5 .- The election tolay passed off quietly. The Democrats made local gains because of the recent passage of the anti-treating law. Orsamus Cole is elected chiefustice of the Supreme Court and J. B. Cassidy associate justice of the Supreme Court, both Republicans, and no opposition. A light vote was polled everywhere throughout the State. The Germans cut the Republican ticket because of the passage of the auti-treat law.

The Saloon Scratchers' Ticket.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 5 .- The full returns of yesterday's election show that the entire Democratic ticket except street commissioner was elected by majorities running from 900 down. The the temperance and religious people for an alleged failure to enforce the Sunday laws, and by the saloon element for an alleged failure to perform certain promises made to them.

St. Louis Goes Republican. Sr. Louis, April 5.-Sixty-four of the wo hundred and forty-four election precincts of this city give William L. Ewing (Republican), for mayor, 5,507, and Henry Overstoltz (Democrat), 2,972. Sixty precincts give McHoze (Democrat), for collector, 300 majority over Hudson, (Republican.) The ticket is generally conceded to the Republicans. Ewing's majority may reach 5,000.

DETROIT, MICH., April 5.- John D. Rich Mrs. Almy and Mrs. Alexander have supervised (Republican) was elected to Congress in the Seventh District yesterday to succeed Hon. O. D.

Omaha Went Democratic. OMARA, April 5 .- The Democrats elected James E. Boyd, their candidate for mayor, at the city election to-day, and carried the general city ticket and all ward candidates, with one or two digent girls, and called the volunteer class, exceptions. The whole city government is reorcontributed their finished garments to others. The ganized under the new law at this election, and

CINCINNATI, April 5 .- An unofficial count shows that Means, Democrat, is elected mayor by alike speak of the delightful associations that have | 2,469 majority. All the others elected on the city clustered around this weekly meeting, a gracious | ticket are Republicans, except one member of the board of education. The council stands-Republicans, 32; Democrats, 18. Board of education-Republicans, 24; Democrats, 13. An Alleged Election in Arkansas.

How it Stands in Cincinnati.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 5.-The city election passed off quietly. The Democrats havior, and a special prize was awarded to one mayor is close, with the indications of Kramer's from himself he put the rope around the neck of you can to aid the poor planters of Louisiana Tennessee's State Debt.

rejecting the funding bill to fund the State debt at | some articles taken from the murdered woman.

FLAMING FACTS.

the Country-The Losses. Philadelphia-Factory of the Farmers' wharf. Loss \$15,000. One hundred men are thrown

main building, and a considerable portion of the stock and fixtures. Loss \$12,000. Amherst, Mass.-The Phoenix row. Damage to building, \$25,000. Louisville, Ky.-The tobacco manufacturing es-

\$20,000. Remouski, Quebec-The seminary. No lives were lost and the damage is unknown. Reading, Pa .- All the wood-work at the entrance

of the Charles Evans Cemetery, and adjoining buildings. Loss, \$15,000. Lowell-The loom harness factory of George W. Harris, Loss, \$25,000. Wheeling, W. Va .- The drug-store of Hueston & Bingell. Loss, \$10,000.

The Evictions in Ireland,

LONDON, April 5 .- In the House of assistant in the malpractice. Commons to-night Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Home -Ex-Senator Aaron F. Cragin, of New Rule member for Galway, called attention to the the government to take steps to restrict them. Mr. -Colonel George W. Manypenny, Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said those chairman of the Ute Commission, resigned yes- | who had advised the people to pay no rent were partly responsible for the evictions, and hoped the land bill would bring about a better state of things. oute agent service will be extended to Howards. Mr. Gladstone declared that never in his knowledge had any government exercised greater care -The Government receipts yesterday or bestowed more anxious labor on the considerahad on the land bill. The House was then counted

An Order About Arms,

Dublin, April 5 .- The Gazette contains a proclamation ordering that on or before the 7th instant every person in the following places shall lodge at the nearest police station all the arms and amunition they possess for the purpose of obtaining licenses: Several baronies in the County Donegal, the Counties of Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, Monaghan, Sligo, and Westmeath; part of Kilkenny and Queen's Counties, the cities of Limerick and Cork. the town of Galway, and several baronies in Tipperary County. Several counties are also proclaimed with regard to the sale of arms without

That Terrible Earthquake. London, April 6.-A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says; "The latest accounts from Chio estimate the number of victims at 5,000. All the foreign men-ofwar stationed at Smyrna have started for Chio. General Longstreet, the United States Minister, has ordered the corvette Galena to proceed thither

The Troy "Times." TROY, N. Y., April 5 .- The half interest of H. O'R. Tusker in the Times office was to-day purchased by Hon, J. M. Francis, who thus be-

THE DEAD STATESMAN.

Senator Carpenter's Remains—The Escor to His Old Home.

The appointment of the congressional escort, and all other arrangements for conveying the remains of the late Senator Carpenter to Wisconsin, have been completed. The full member-ship of the committee, Scuators and Representatives, is as follows: Senators-Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Logan, Jones of Nevada, and Cockrell; Representatives-Williams, Hazleton, Humphreys, Carlisle, Lapham, Robeson, and Page. Mrs. Carpenter and the son and daughter of the deceased, James J. Christle, deputy sergeant-atthis hour that Harrison, Democrat, is elected by arms of the United States Senate, and two members of the Wisconsin Republican Association of this city, will also accompany the remains to their last resting-place; and the whole party are to elected. On the town tickets the Democrats have leave Washington by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Milwaukee next Friday morning. They are to reach Chicago Saturday morning, when they will be met by a delegation from Milwaukee on a special train. The funeral ceremonies are to take place Sunday morning. The returning members of the escort are not expected back in Washington before Wednesday morning of next week.

BOYTON'S CASE. The Matter in the Hands of the State De-

partment. As stated in THE REPUBLICAN yesterday, the friends of young Boyton, the American citizen who was recently arrested in Ireland for alleged connection with the Land League agitators, have made representations to the State Department that he was born in the Soue of New York, is an American citizen entitled to all the rights, privileges, and protection accor led to American citizenship, and urge the intercession of the Department in his behalf and for his blease from the English prison in which he is now confined. The State Department has not yet received a statement of his case from the American Minister, but will investigate the case the oughly and take such action in the premises is may appear necessary or fitting. Until the contary is shown, however, the natural of the contary is shown, however, the natural presumption in the matter is that Boyton has rendered himself amenable to British laws. If this proves to be the case the Government can interfere only to the extent of securing fair treatment for the prisoner.

THE CABINET SESSION.

Nothing of Importance Transacted-Post-master James' Denial.

All the members of the Cabinet atended the meeting yesterday afternoon. The session was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of financial questions. The members who recently visited New York reported the results of their conferences with the bankers and financiers of that city, but what conclusions, if any, were arrived at as to the proposed policy to be adopted, have not transpired. The previously declared intention of making its official acts the first intimation of its policy is still adhered to by the Cabinet collectively and individually. No allusion whatever was made to the disputed nominations or the current gossip in that connection. Postmaster-Vice-President Arthur, Senator Platt, and Governor that he might submit it to some friends for advice.

THE RAGING WATERS. Scenes in Dakota Along the Line of the

YANKTON, D. T., April 5.-The water has risen to a point a foot higher than the rise of March 29. Lower Yankton is submerged to-day, and the people have been removed to the upper portion of the city. No lives are imperiled, but Intelligence has been received to-day from Bonshamme that out of fourteen persons ten have been rescued alive and well. A family named Bates and one named Haddeman are undoubtedly drowned. Seven other families are probably lost six miles this side. The Conger (transferred to the Senate), by a majority of Green Island people have been in part removed to to the depth of twelve feet lie across the village the river a short distance below Yankton, turning the great volume of water across the low lands on the Dakota side, and causing it to which is reported carried away, with the loss of

taining this width without exception for forty-five Hanged Him to a Tree. San Francisco, April 5.- A Santa Barbara dispatch says: "A sheep herder, arrested on suspicion of ravishing and murdering Mrs. Sargent, was taken by citizens after the inquest and hanged by the neck for a few seconds. On being taken down he said that some other man had committed the crime, but that he had seen it, and, the woman and dragged her to the place where her body was found. He went over the ground with the citizens and also dug up the club with NASHVILLE, TENN., April 5.-The vote which the murder was committed and produced

and hanged him to a tree." The Land Leagues.

New York, April 5 .- At a meeting of garments they make, will hold its closing meeting | Bone and Fertilizing Company at Mifflin-street | from Charles Stewart Parnell, who is in London, Concord, N. H .- Page Belting Works, half of the cion bill had not done the Land League any harm. bad things that may be said of the DUBLIN, April 5 .- At a meeting of the Land receipts for the past week amounted to £2,597, including £1,256 pounds from the Irish National Land and Industrial League of America. The sum tablishment of W. S. Matthews & Sons. Loss of £50 was then voted for the families of those killed in the affray at Clogher.

Arrested for Malpraetice.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.-Rev. Thomas B. Miller, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Lehigh avenue, and dean of the "Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery," and Dr. Isaac Hathaway, were arrested this morning upon a coroner's warrant charged with criminal malpractice. The complainant, Mary Butler. that Miller was the principal and Hathaway his

Reviewing the Grecian Troops. Athens, April 5.—The military review which had been fixed for the 6th instant was held on Monday in the presence of the King and Queen. the royal family, and 8,000 spectators. The King presented new colors to the various regiments, and expressed his gratification at the bearing of the force. Foreign military critics present were astonished at the rapid progress in the training of the troops. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

ANDREW ROBERTS, a notorious forger, was arrested to-day in the corridor outside the Superior Court room in New York, on a charge of committing numerous forgeries of recent date. DENNIS MURRAY, a wealthy saloonkeeper of Newark, N. J., was arraigned before Jus-

tice Carter yesterday on a charge of selling beer on Sunday, and sentenced to one month's imprison-ment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500. THE steamship United States, bound men, who had occupied positions many years withfrom Boston to Savannah, is ashore in the vicinity

THE Connecticut State senate yesterday passed a resolution appointing a joint special committee of two senators to extend a cordial welcome to the Society of the Army of the Potomac and sub-ordinate societies, with power to place at their disposal any rooms in the State capitol they may desire for their meetings.

CABLE CLATTER,

At one o'clock this morning Lord Beaconsfield's condition was unchanged. The London World says: If Lord Bea consfield recovers he will probably formally resign the Conservative leadership of the present session

of Parliament. It is semi-officially announced that the Powers have finally agreed upon a proposal to be made to Greece in regard to the frontier, and that their views will be formally communicated to the

Greek government.

LOUISIANA INFAMY.

AN OLD STORY IN A NEW DRESS.

Political Thieving in the Pelican State-How the Oldest and Best Citizens Manipulated Things -A Good Story About Warmoth-Present Bad Government.

Special to The Republican. New Orleans, April 5.- The political

nistory of Louisiana since the war has been full of incidents, full of blunders, and oftentimes of crimes, but with very little in its whole period that any people can look back to with pride or pleasure. Close upon the Lincoln-Banks plan of reconstruction came the "my policy" of President Johnston, when all the well-laid plans of the Southern reconstructionists and their allies were wiped out and the Bourbon Democracy installed. This period bore fruit in the riot of '66, an episode which never will permit it to be forgotten. Then came the reconstruction, the constitutional convention of 1868, and the administration of Warmoth and Keltogg. This era inaugurated negro suffrage and the rule of the carpet-bagger-both distasteful to the native element. The negro came into possession of the elective franchise as pure in heart as a newborn babe. He was soon taught, however, the market value of a vote, and it must be confessed that the eight years of Radical control were not free from corrupt legislation and dishonest jobs, but in every instance where the darky or the carpet-bagger did the stealing, the "oldest and best " stood behind to make the most of the plun-

THERE WAS NO JOB, HOWEVER INFAMOUS, but what Democrats of the utmost respectability conceived the sin and profited by the iniquity. Some of these times, it appears to me, when local dissensions shall have worn away, this people should employ a painter to commemorate on canvas at least one heroic act of the much-abused Governor Warmoth. It was in 1868, shortly after his inauguration, that a scheme was devised on the part of the presidents of the banks in the city that had existed prior to the war. These banks, when the war broke out, had advanced largely from their funds to aid what was called the confederate defense loan. This was a business transaction from which they expected to reap great profit; but the gods had disposed otherwise, and make an appeal to the Legislature. They deter-

mined to ask THE ISSUE OF SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION of Stafe bonds to cover their losses, and they were willing to grease the wheels of legislation by giving up one-quarter of that amount. The instruments to the lobby were selected; but it became necessary to procure the co-operation of Governor Warmoth. A committee, therefore, of eminent bank presidents sought an interview with His Excellency and opened to him the subject. He received them with his accustomed grace and seemed to assent to their proposition. He asked ported conference in New York between himself, them, however, to put the proposition in writing, Cornell relative to Judge Robertson's nomination. In a few days they returned to him with the whole proposition elaborately written out in the form of a notarial act, signed by representatives of every bank but one (the late Walter G. Robinson, of the Mechanies and Traders'), who refused peremptorily to go into the scheme. Warmoth took the paper and read it carefully. "Is this your signature, Mr. Jonas?" "Is this your signature, Mr. Gaines?" "And you ask us to appropriate seven millions of the State bonds and are willing to pay us twenty-five per cent, of the interest for doing considerable damage must result to property. the act and thus impose a burden of debt upon unborn generations of our people, in violation of the

laws of the State that I AM SWORN TO SUPPORT: in violation of the commandments of the Constitution of the United States that have just been passed. Gentlemen," in sonorous and sepulchral 3,000 and upward. Rich was speaker of the last this place. No lives were 1 st there, but the viltones, "I think I understand you," and folding lage is completely washed away. Water and ice have got you where I want you." This is one ineident of reconstruction. Possibly in many others site. The ice probably choked up the channel of the Governor was not so exacting, or perhaps the respectable raiders on the public fund possessed more winning ways. These were acts of legislation that were declared infamous, but they were flow eastward thirty miles before it re-enters the old often preceded by events like this. A distinchannel at Vermillion, a point on the river bank, guished ex-confederate statesman of venerable mien and dignified manner would meet on the thirty lives. The report needs confirmation. The street a plantation darkey, who had been sent to river at this point is about six miles in width. Its represent his people. The distinguished statessurface is covered with broken ice. Farther east a man, calling him by name, would grasp him by few miles the water broadens to fifteen miles, re- | the hand,

"WEY, JEEMS, HOW DO YOU DO? I am proud to see you are going to the Legislature to represent your people; I am proud that you have achieved a position among your race that they can trust you with the momentous matters of state. I have none of the prejudices, Jeems, that others have against your race. I know that in your honest heart the interests of our beloved South are safe; but, by the way, Jeems, I want you to study, as I am doing, how to break down the who had not once been absent nor faulty in be- elected five out of six aldermen. The vote for as it was done near his cabin, to divert suspicion | prejudices against your race. I want you to do what with wholesome and beneficent legislation: and by the way, Jeems, I have a little bill, a very little bill, which I want you to consider and see if you can't have it passed through the Legislature. It will do us a great deal of good, and it will do much | Keen, Albert B. Lindermann, William H. Wright, to break down this unfortunate, this wieked Robert E. Rogers, Samuel Grey, William S. Stokeprejudice against your race and against your ley, E. H. Protois, A. P. K. Spofford, and J. Coryell party." Poor Jeems is bewildered, then intoxicated at the kind words of this great man.

"WHY, CERTAINLY, MASSA K-I knows very well, Massa K-, that what you the Central Parnell Land League this evening ad- say is all true, and me and my colleges will do dresses were made by John Parnell, brother, and | ebry thing we can for you, Massa K And, of the St. Lucie River. Capital, \$30,000,000. This Mrs. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, dazed and bewildered, the poor primitive statesman and also by M. M. O'Sullivan. A letter was read of African descent expends his best efforts and se- tract with the State to drain Okeechobee Lake. cures the passage of the "little bill," to be told thanking the League for its support, and stating later, when, alas! too late, that the "infamous that it might interest them to know that the coer- Legislature has robbed the State." But of all the eight years of Radical rule a great League to-day Mr. Brennan announced that the deal of good must be admitted. Under the administration of Governor Warmoth public schools were maintained and public education was advanced beyond anything the State had ever seen. An efficient police force protected the wisest lawyers occupied the bench, and the and to that end a handsome subscription was ablest savans maintained her quarantine and made in support of the projected new building at their professional incomes and full of danger to kept the country free from pestilence. Governor | Hampton, Va. Addresses were made by President Kellogg was perhaps

A BETTER FINANCIER THAN WARMOTH. While the former slightly increased the debt of the State, the latter adjusted and regulated it, so that the interest on the debt was promptly paid, and is now in imminent danger of death. She alleges | State consols began to have a status in the exchanges of the world. The remark has been fittingly made that when the Republicans had power they put their best men in office; when the Democrats came in they put their worst men forward. And this brings us down to the overthrow of the Packard government, and the installatio of what was called local self-government by the bayonets of the "White League" and the shot-guns of the bull-dozers. With the recognition of

THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT, every Republican office-holder throughout the State, with the few exceptions that could not be reached, vacated his position. Local self-government was enforced in the country parishes, where there were large Republican majorities, by an act of the Legislature, which transformed the government of these parishes to executive appointees. When the people under the old law elected five police jurors, the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint seven, and for places among the seven "no Radicals need apply." Mr. Nicholls made it a rule of action, which he steadfastly maintained, never to appoint a white Republican to any position. Able and efficient Republicans and Union out a breath to taint their honor, were removed to of Cape Roman, a little to the northward and about half-way between Georgetown, S. C., and Charleston. Tugs are trying to pull her off. The crew and passengers are safe, but it is presumed the vessel will become a total wreck.

make room for party followers. But even Nicholis did not suit the clamorers of the ring which controlled the party machinery, and to get rid of him trolled the party machinery, and to get rid of him the constitutional convention of 1879 was called, a new constitution was adopted. the constitutional convention of 1879 was called, a new constitution was adopted- .

AND SUCH A CONSTITUTION! All the old safeguards of the people were done away with in execrable and unexplainable English. An awkward and clumsy judiciary was inaugurated, in which, at an enormous expense, are maintained three sets of magistrates-those appointed by the Governor, those elected by the Legislature, and those elected by the people outside of New Orleans, for the quarter of a million of inhabitants of Orleans Parish were disfranchised on the question of the local judiciary. It is a constitution full of iniquities that the wisest heads have never been able to make consistent. The dominant spirit of the convention was

THE OLD SECESSION DEMOCRACY, and only as an after-thought did the convention refrain from inserting Governor Wilkes' proviso of nullification and the right of secession. The Federal Government was referred to as an outside power,

ments in the Mississippi River, and by inference desired the right to improve the other water-courses in the State. This instrument was ratified, and Mr. Wilkes became the nominal Governor of the State-I say nominal, because even Governor Wilkes seems to recognize fully the supreme political power of the Commonwealth in the Louisiana State Lottery Company. But this institution I do not propose to attack. It appears to be the only intelli-

which was accorded the right to make improve-

gent, humane, and dignified controlling power that they have. It has kept the school-teachers from starving; it has kept the gates of the Charity Hospital open to the sick and suffering; it has aided all of the charities from out its immense resources when everything else reneged. It re-ALMOST HERCULEAN EFFORTS to keep the constitutional convention from absolutely repudiating the State debt. The State credit was saved-on paper-but repudiation has been a fact just about the same. Taxes have been in-

some than under Radical rule; the appliances for for eing the collection are more arbitrary than the Radicals ever conceived of. The public schools have deteriorated until they have become a hollow mockery. The able and educated school dimagnificent and soldierly police WHICH WARNOTH ORGANIZED with such care is now made up mainly of the very bunners and hoodlums the old force was organized to suppress. In fact, the State government of the Democratic party to-day has degenerated

to regard as spoliators and wreekers. The public officials in no way share the confidence of the publie. The city government was on trial a month is a fugitive from justice, beyond the reach of the law, and the law officers of the State are unable to tell of the hundreds of thousands of dollars of his creating untold-of emoluments of office, which has saddled hundreds of thousands of dellars of debt | pears odd to metropolitan eyes. upon the people.

THE GOVERNOR IS PRESIDENT of a petty branch bank, which is made the custodian of the trust funds of the State largely in excess of any possible capital of the institution. The city government, under Democratic management, is hopelessly bankrupt, while all the revenues collected in support thereof are used to pay salaries of officials and their favorites, while all the work for the protection of the health of the people is large sums had been carried to the account of performed by a sanitary vigilance committee, profit and loss." In 1868, therefore, the officers of supported by private contributions. I might much these banks came together and determined to louger continue this Iliad of their woes-the Iliad of the woes of this much misgoverned people, but I forbear. The New Orleans papers come to you in exchange. Read their editorials. The States, edited by the chivalric Bourbon of Red River; the Picayane, old and sterling and conservative; the One was an Irishman named O'Brien-" Billy" Times, the Item, in fact all the papers, even the O'Brien, as all California came to call him. Billy Democrat, the official organ, published by Major had a partner, a strong-headed, resolute New York

ALL SAY BITTERER THINGS about it?" But you must pause for a reply. Under the new constitution the people are virtually dis franchised; elections are held only once in four years; all the machinery of elections is in the hands of the ring. The great governed classes are powerless and helpless; unlike other monsters, this political monstrosity has the power of self-procreation to an indefinite period. There are those here who firmly believe that, as this government came in with blood, only with blood will it be wiped outunless some day the members of Congress and the Executive of the Nation, remembering their duty to see that a Republican form of government is maintained in all the States of the Union, should conclude some time to give Louisiana another touch of reconstruction. H. L. B.

THEY WON'T HAVE THEM.

The Life-Saving Crews Refuse to Take men-Mackay, Flood, O'Brien, and Fair-made that business compact known as the Bonanza firm.

the Tell-Tale Cheeks. New York, April 5 .- A Long Branch special says: "Great disaffection, amounting almost to open rebellion, exists among the life saving crews along the Jersey shore over a new order from the Government. This order is in the shape of a brass check, about the size of the average trunk check, but round in shape, which every nember of the crew is required to carry when he the patrolman from the next station, to show the time he is on duty and that he has patrolled his post. The captains this morning offered them to their men, but the men refused to carry them. Where persuasion was tried the men threatened to leave in a body. At Station No. 3, at Seabright, five men out of the seven have thrown up their positions. At No. 4, Monmouth Beach, six men have resigned. All the men at Station No. 5, at Green's Pond, have left the house, and so on all along the shore. The captains at present are powerless. Only one more month remains for duty, and as the fishing season will presently begin labor will be very scarce. It is understood that several captains have gone to New York to-day to confer with Captain Merryman, the general inspector, for instructions and as to the

ourse of action to pursue."

The Florida Ship-Canal. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 5 .- A company consisting of Hamilton Disston, William C. Parsons, William L. Elkins, John L. Hill, Edward has been formed and a charter obtained from the State of Florida to construct a ship-canal across the State. The route will be by the way of the Caloosahatchee River, Lake Okeechobee, and thence to the Atlantic Ocean at or near the mouth is substantially the same company having the con-They will commence at once. The advance surveying parties leave this city to-morrow for the

Indian Education. Bosron, April 5.-A large meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in Indian education was held at the Hotel Vendome to-night, about four hundred persons being present, to meet General Nelson A. Miles and General S. C. Arm- nearly all the druggists in the District, of prescriblife and property. In New Orleans the ablest of strong. The particular object of the meeting was engineers protected the levees from overflow, and to advance the cause of education for Indian girls, Eliot, of Harvard College, General Miles, General Armstrong, and Rev. Phillips Brooks.

The New Canal. Dover, Del., April 5.-The new Delaware and Chesapeake Ship-canal charter passed the

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The United States ship Vandalia is at

Key West. All well on board. Colonel J. E. Tourtelotte, of General Sherman's staff, was at Nice, Italy, on the 12th in-

command of the Mare Island navy-yard in addi-The operation of so much of paragraph 9, special orders No. 65, March 21, 1881, as relates to First Lieutenant Frank Baker, Ordnance De-partment, is suspended until June 1, 1881. Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson, to the Ga-

lena, European station. Lieutenant T. S. Phelps, to the Mare Island navy-yard. Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, to examination for promotion. Boatswain J. C. Thompson, to the Colorado. Captain P. C. Johnson, from the Mare Island navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. Boat-swain W. J. Tompkins, from the Colorado and or-dered to the Quinnebaug, European station. Chaplain George G. Mullins, Twentyfifth Infantry, is assigned to duty in charge of the

subject of education in the army, as provided in general orders No. 24, May 18, 1878, relieving Col-onel A. McD. McCook, Sixth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Charles G. Avres. Tenth Cavalry, now in this city, will report in person to the superintendent mounted recruiting service, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Department of Texas. On the completion of this duty he will

The United States tug Mayflower left the Washington navy-yard yesterday morning for Northern stations. The United States steamer Pen-States steamers Lackawana and Onward were in port, also the English ships Shannon, Tourquoise, Pelican, and Wild Swan, the French ship Dayot, the Italian ships Christofora Columbo, Garibaldi, and Archimedes, the German ship Ariadne, and the Chilian ships Cochrane, Huascar, and Ablao. A provisional government had been formed by influential Peruvians. There are about ten thousand Chilian apparent of the Chilian spractical in the control of the control of

join his station in that department.

JOHN W. MACKAY.

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Racy Description of the Bonanza King and That Wonderful Mining Firm of the Pacific Coast -From Poverty to Affluence-Great Generosity.

"Here," said the speaker -as he stood with a friend near a windlass by which ore was hauled out of a mine on the Comstock-"here I ised to stand and turn for \$3 a day. Seth Cook was my partner, and he was paid \$3 a day. Seth Cook is now a large owner in the Standard mine and one of the rich men of the Pacific coast." The speaker was John W. Mackay, the Bonanza King. creased until they have become more burdenone of the richest men in the world. He is a slender, tallish, well-knit man of forty-seven, with a clean, well-marked face showing decision and frankness. His hair and moustache are brown, tinged with gray. His eye is keen and penetrating, his skin is ruddy, wholesome, vascular, tanned rectors of the Radical regime, when General James | with Nevada sunshine and steamed in the Turkish Longstreet was president of the board, have given | both temperature of the lower levels of the Complace to ward-bummers and barkeepers. The stock Lode. What impresses one about the man is

THERE IS NOTHING WASTED IN HIM; he is all muscle and nerve, and shows temperate and careful habits. When he walks, it is with the sure, agile tread of the leopard or the lynx, like one who might spring at any moment. There is a into a local ring, whom the good people have come joyous element in the man, which would be winning were its owner only a cab-driver instead of the master of millions. He speaks with a half stammer, which at first impresses one as being ago for accepting bribes; the late criminal sheriff | the slowness of a man who deliberates while he speaks. This is the Bonanza King as he stands at your side looking out over the brown Nevada hills. The miners come up and speak to him and call defalcation. The late Legislature passed laws him John, and there is between them a sense of command blended with comradeship which ap-

> FORTY-SEVEN YEARS ago or thereabouts John W. Mackay was born in Dublin. He came to New York in his youth, and gamboled around the City Hall Park in its postoral days, and was not unhappy when a blase threatregoer gave him a check for the Park Theatre. Among other sights he used to look with wonder upon a famous man striding up Nassau street from the old post-office, with a bundle of newspapers under his arm. This was James Gordon Bennett, then a curiosity even to boys, and the work which he was doing was building up the New York Herald. California came in enticing golden splendor out of the sluices of Swiss Sutter's mill, and young Mackay went with all the world to El Dorado. About this time there went two others on the same crrand.

lad, who came from the Broderick section of New of the present Democratic regime than they ever of doing and daring which gave Broderick na-York, and had in him all that immense capacity said of the administration of Warmoth and Kel- tional fame. Billy's partner is now known as logg. You may ask, "What are they going to do James C. Flood, of the "Flood & O'Brien firm," whose phenomenal success was to make all the world wonder. MACKAY WENT HIS WAY. as everybody did in those feverish days. He lived in mining camps; he slept on the ground; he picked, and scratched, and washed the gravel in running streams; he had his ups and downs; he saw all that was gay, all that was golden in Eldorado life, and then he came with his pick and his blanket to the Nevada Mountains. In the meantime Billy O'Brien and his partner had tired of the sage brush. Giving up mining, they went to San Francisco and into business. The young Irishman made their acquaintance. He had found

some good prospects, and they had some money.

A hard-headed, smooth, discreet engineer became

known to them, by name Fair. He was a man

to be considered, and the result was that four

which is now a ruling power in our Pacific empire. In the firm Mackay owns two-fifths, and, as the head of the Bonanza firm, is known as the Bonanza King. HIS ROYAL HONORS CAME TO HIM in the discovery of the Big Bonanza in the Comstock Lode, about ten years ago. Mackay himselfto show the uncertainties of mining-was about to throw up the lode in despair when his workmen struck a vein which was to yield \$111,000,000, Other mines helped to swell the firm's revenues, and the Bonanza firm, which, ten years ago, would have sold its Comstock interest for a million, became the masters of stupendous wealth. Mackay's tell how much is fiction and how much is truth in a career so romantic. Certain it is, however, that the Bonanza firm became one of the richest in

America. O'Brien dled in the beginning of the

good days, and left several millions. Fair is in the

FLOOD GOVERNS THE NEVADA BANK and the California business with a sure, splendid intellect that would make him a fine Secretary of the Treasury. Mackay lives among his mines, except when he runs over to his Parisian palace under the Arch of Triumph to see his wife and children; and, if the truth were known, to pine for the lower levels of Yellow Jacket and Consolidated Virginia as he strolls about the Champs Elysees, or wanders through the arches of the Palais Royal. The possessor of so many millions, the Bonanza King lives a life of studied simplicity. He is well read, knows all about the outside world, keeps himself abreast of the current thought and literature of the time. There are few men better informed as to what the world knows than John W. Mackay. Of his generosity there are stories that remind us of Monte Christo. Of his kindness and princely ways all who know him can speak .-

From the Hour. PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACISTS.

The Doctors Agree to "Boycott" Druggists Who Give Prescriptions.

For several weeks the Medical Associaion of the District has been discussing the threecornered relations between the public, the phartice among certain druggists, or, in fact, among ing for sick people when called upon is regarded by physicians as an unwarrantable invasion of their professional rights, calculated to decrease that portion of the public who have thus been enabled to get their prescriptions for nothing. The physicians, after long consultation, have decided that the only means by which they can remedy the existing evils is to pledge themselves to withdraw their patronage from all pharmacists who continue the objectionable practice. The druggists House to-day by a vote of 16 to I. It has been sent | hold that they are obliged, as a matter of courtesy to the senate, and will probably be read a second to their customers, to recommend simple time and referred to a special committee this remedies when they are asked to do so. The deliberations of the medical association were brought to a close Monday night, when a long report, defining the proper relations and the proprieties of the two professions, was adopted, and a series of resolutions, fully expressing the views of the physicians, and pledging the members to withhold patronage from druggists who continued to violate what the physicians consider Captain John Irwin, to the temporary The resolutions as adopted are as follows: the proprieties of the profession, were adopted. Resolved, That the public welfare, as well as the best interests of the profession of medicine and

> r giving medical advice.
>
> Resolved, That when the physician shall consider it desirable that a prescription should not be re-newed, he will write on it "Not to be renewed," and that prescriptions so marked should not be renewed by the pharmacist without the order of the physician.
>
> Resolved, That members of this association will

> that of pharmacy, are opposed to druggists usurp-ing the functions of the physician by prescribing

withhold their support and patronage from such druggists as thus fail in their duty to their own profession, or disregard the directions of the phyicians in reference to renewals. Resolved, That the interests of the medical pro-fession are safe in the hands of reputable pharma-cists, who govern themselves according to the code of ethics of the College of Pharmacy of the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That professional courtesy between physicians and pharmacists demand that a due regard be shown toward each other in all matters

pertaining to prescriptions that neither may be unduly reflected upon nor compromised.

The Spanish Floods. SEVILLE, April 5.- The inhabitants of he Triana suburb are being rescued in boats from the first-floor windows of their houses, except those who prefer to remain at home. It is still raining. From the towers of the Seville Cathedral the country appears like a vast lake. The inundasacola arrived at Callao March 4. The United tion is the most serious that has occurred this central states steamers Lackawana and Onward were in the sas works and the Duke of Montpentury. The gas works and the Duke of Montpensier's palace, and many streets in the upper part of

he town are flooded. Base-Ball Games. PRINCETON, N. J., April 5 .- Athletics, of

Philadelphia, 1; Princeton University, 2.